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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.  
VOL. XIX. NO. 7.  
BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1849.

## Refuge of Oppression.

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## ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN NEW BEDFORD.

Mr. Garrison's Sunday afternoon and evening, Jan. 25, Anti-Slavery meetings were held in New Bedford.

Our friend W. W. Brown, whom we are always glad to see, had written, expressing his intention to visit us, to hold meetings in company with the Crafts, and requested us to make arrangements accordingly.

Notice was put up, announcing that W. W. Brown, Wm. Crafts, and his wife Ellen the white slave, would hold meetings in Liberty Hall, &c.

A fortnight ago, the New Bedford Mercury published a part of Mr. Brown's letter, which originally appeared in your paper, respecting the case of these fugitives, briefly describing their ingenious mode of taking their freedom. The affair had been much talked of, and numbers of our citizens were eager to see them.

Sunday afternoon, Mr. Brown delivered a powerful address to a large audience upon slaveholding religion and the impossibility of knowing the real character of slaveholders, or the condition and treatment of slaves, without intimately living with both.

Interests between master and slave is characterized by tyranny, and the unrestrained indulgence of passion, on the part of the master; by ignorance, deceit, and cringing servility, on the part of the slave.

But a thousand eyes are upon the slaveholder; he is forced to live the hypocrite, to conceal the enormity of his treatment of his victim from the world, lest its indignation be excited. It is notorious that a slave cannot testify in court, and he dares not testify out of it. Over him, in terror, hang a hundred penalties. Slavery tears his flesh, crushes his intellect, breaks his heart; yet he does not cry out, for who would rescue him? Where could he flee, and be protected?

It is encouraging to know that Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have passed laws against slave-catching; henceforth, in these States, slaveholders must hunt on their own hook the escaping fugitive. This indicates progress. New York will soon follow the example of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. A bill embracing this object has been already introduced into the State Assembly. When it becomes law, (God speed it), the connection from Virginia and Maryland to Massachusetts will be complete, and the transportation of passengers on the underground railroad greatly facilitated.

In the evening, the hall was thronged at an early hour; in the audience were many of our citizens not often seen at anti-slavery meetings.

It was thought proper to organize; and, on motion, Andrew Robinson, Esq. was called to the chair, and J. B. Sanderson appointed Secretary.

W. W. Brown came forward, and spoke of the fugitives William and Ellen Craft, and told us how they made their escape from Georgia. He then invited them to the stand, and introduced them to the meeting. An expression of astonishment arose from the audience, as Ellen was held as a slave; but she was in the language of the slaveholder's advertisement, "with regular features, straight hair, and light as not to be distinguished from a white woman."

A lady in the audience wanted to know of Ellen if they called her "a nigger" at the South. "Oh yes," said she, "they didn't call me any thing else; they said it would make me proud."

Surely, many of the mothers, wives and sisters, in that audience, must have felt the question of slavery brought close home to their hearts, as they looked upon her. Slavery knows no color, but only condition; tens of thousands of mothers, wives and daughters, are held in the same condition by this nation.

William, the husband, is a noble specimen of a man; he is said to resemble Cinque, the Amistad hero; he certainly does in his love of liberty, and may see it in his eye. A slaveholder would say, "it is the light in his eye." The same spirit that burns in his heart lights up his eye, and it is spreading over the South, and will yet make a hell within its borders. Does it not seem inevitable, when we think there are many such as slavery?

William was asked what he expected to do, if an attempt was made to take him. Said he, with deep energy, "I knew the consequences; I had made up my mind to kill or be killed, before I would be taken." A gentleman in the audience, who had been a resident in Macon, Ga., put several questions in regard to Macon, its inhabitants, &c. The answers were complete and satisfactory.

W. W. Brown is doing the Cause good service, by procuring these fugitives to go about the State with him. It is one of the instrumentalities by which the public mind is to be kept awake and active upon the great question of freedom.

Near the close of the meeting, the following resolutions, presented by Isaiah C. Hay and others, were read:

Whereas, abolitionists have been proclaiming to the nation, for the last fifteen years, that slavery knew no color; we have now before us a proof of the fact, in a man and his wife, one of the African, the other of the Anglo-Saxon descent, just escaped from bondage; resolved, That while we rejoice over their escape, we must remember the three millions left behind, clanking their chains.

Resolved, That it is our duty to do all we can, not only as abolitionists, but as men and women, to turn the religion, morals and politics of our country, so that posterity shall only know the name of slavery.

Resolved, That believing all men created free and equal, we hail with joy those unjustly held to service, who are daily asserting their rights, and leaving the land of bondage for that of freedom; in view of the obstacles they have to surmount, in their pursuit of it, taking them by the hand, we feel how unquenchable is the love of liberty, how truly they deserve our sympathy and protection.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as citizens of Massachusetts, we will extend to these fugitives from slavery escaping into this State, the same protection of life, liberty, and the means of pursuing happiness, that we claim for ourselves, and so far as it is in our power, Massachusetts shall never again be made the hunting-ground of slaveholders.

After a few remarks by W. W. Brown, these resolutions were, on motion, adopted unanimously, by acclamation.

On motion of W. W. Brown, it was Voted, That a report of these meetings be sent to the Liberator and North Star for publication.

The meeting then dissolved.

ANDREW ROBESON, President.

J. B. SANDESON, Secretary.

A CHURCH EXCOMMUNICATED.

WARREN, Jan. 30th, 1849.

FRIEND GARRISON: In order that you may know how the Anti-Slavery and Peace leaves is working, I thought it might not be wholly out of place to inform you of the recent doings in this place, touching the Congregational church located here.

A few weeks since, my wife, who has been a member of the above named church for about four years, brought charges against the church for sustaining War, Slavery, and Capital Punishment; each of which was well and clearly stated, together with the manner in which the church sustained these relics of barbarity. A letter was first remitted to the church, requesting the members to meet in the vestry as soon as convenient, for the purpose of listening to her complaints against them, and that they might have an

opportunity, individually or collectively, to acknowledge their past wanderings, and promise to do better in future. Due notice was given by the church; and at the appointed time, a full meeting of the members was present. She accordingly met them, handed her grievances to the moderator or minister, who read them. The church then appointed a committee of three to visit and talk with the sister, who was evidently in the broad road that leads to —! The committee called, and after trying their best to bring the wanderer back to the popular ideas, finally said, "That they did not see any hopes of accomplishing any thing," and left, not without hearing many grand ideas, perhaps for the first time for many years. When she met the church with her charges, the priest, who she dastardly conduct will be seen in the sequel, read the charges, commented on them, and then disgraced himself by giving that lone female a reprimand for bringing charges of so sweeping a nature against old hoary-headed men, who had been church members for nearly thirty years. As soon as he had finished speaking, he closed the meeting, not giving any person an opportunity to reply—not even my wife, whom he had so wantonly attacked! During his remarks, he accused her of going against all government, churches, and all that was good in society—putting the most gross and wicked constructions on what she said in her charges, notwithstanding her charges were well-worded, logical and truthful, and so perfectly plain and clear, that no possible chance of crawling through loop-holes could be found.

After returning from the meeting, I wrote him a letter, stating my opinion in regard to his treatment of her, as well as the opinions of my wife and a number of the church-members who thought that she was shamefully treated. This letter the priest took to the church, read about half of it, and, as it would seem, not being able to decide whether he had treated her wrong or not, took a vote of the church to find out what they thought of it. They decided that he had done right! The next week my wife met the church again, who had come to the conclusion that she might be heard. Accordingly, she gave them a good lecture from Goodell's "COM-OUTLAWISM"—asked them if they were sorry for having sustained War, Slavery, and Capital Punishment (all of which she had clearly proved to be against the spirit and teaching of Christianity)—to all of which they unanimously declared that they were not. She then rose, and, in a calm, distinct voice, said, "Then I do hereby declare my brothers and sisters of the Congregational Church in Warren and throughout the country, expelled from my communion." It was often remarked by church members, that they had never seen such full church meetings before, for any purpose. This, friend Garrison, will give you some idea of the effects of preaching the Anti-Slavery Gospel. This church is in a perfect commotion. The minister told me, a few days since, that they dare not have temperance meetings, for fear that the friends of temperance, who also love the slave, would attend, &c.

Yours for the slave,  
MARTIN STOWELL.

ALL honor to this faithful and fearless witness for God and humanity! A slavery sustaining, war approving, gallows upholding church cannot be a Christian church.—Ed.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

WARREN, Lancashire, 25th of 12 mo. 1848.

To J. F. FLOREY,

Farm, near Athens, Georgia.

I have read your letter, addressed to "FREDERICK DOUGLASS," with pain and with pity. With pain, that anything in the shape of a man can be found in that enlightened country, the United States of North America, so depraved as to advocate slavery, and to claim the right to possess or traffic in the persons or the blood of his fellow-creatures; and one who can be so wicked as to pervert and falsify sayings of the Holy Scriptures, for justification of such sinful practice. And with pity for the human tyrant, who can thus openly avow his own iniquity.

To argue upon such falsification of the Scriptures would be as worthless waste of time, as for the lamb in the fable to have argued with the wolf, which accused it of muddying the water then running towards it from where the wolf was standing. But, in pity to thy own mental depravity, as is evinced in thy letter to FREDERICK DOUGLASS, may I earnestly recommend and entreat, not only myself, but also all other abettors of slavery, carefully to read and consider the "Christian Dispensation," as revealed in the New Testament, and humbly to implore of your Heavenly Creator for his Divine teaching to enable you faithfully to know in what the true principle of the Christian religion really consists.

It is not for me to pass censure or judgment upon others, as "vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Almighty." But as the whole human race is interested in knowing with whom to be upon their guard, there exists a practice in Great Britain, and in other countries, of publishing in the newspapers the names of those who are accused of crime, and on trial, whether they are acquitted or convicted, and as the taking or possessing human beings, who are convicted of crime, to be held in slavery, is next to murder, one of the grossest offences towards mankind, of which men or women can be guilty; also, if we examine into the real motive for holding white or colored people in slavery, it is to extort labor from the slave for less cost or wages than he or she has a natural and just right to for that labor; or, in other words, to defraud the laborer of his honestly earned property; an offence which not only concerns the slaves who are so robbed, but which also interferes with the just interests of free laborers, they being thereby compelled to sell their toil for reduced wages, to enable them to compete with the unethically cheapened labor of the slave, and slavery being thus a fraud against the natural stock in trade of the free workman, (his labor), it is thereby a curse against him.

For these offences ought the name and address of every one of those depraved criminals, the slaveholders and slave-dealers, together with the number of slaves which each possesses, or has bought or sold, to be published to the world, as in other countries, as a caution to all with whom they may have dealings as to the character of the party whom they may be treating with.

As for thy assumed superiority over FREDERICK DOUGLASS, or the people of his color, so far as I have had opportunity to observe, were any competent scholar to make a comparison between the beautiful and expressive language of his speeches, his dignified and gentlemanly manners, and the classical correctness of his writings, on the one side; and the ungrammatical, mutilated composition (be it English or American) of thy letter to him on the other; that scholar would have no difficulty in awarding that FREDERICK DOUGLASS is infinitely thy superior in intelligence and polite literature.

In conclusion, if thou couldst have anticipated the extent to which the hypocrisy and despotic mind, displayed in thy letter to FREDERICK DOUGLASS, has degraded thee in the estimation of every sincere friend of liberty who has read it; and how greatly thou hast disgraced the national character of the country, whose laws will sanction the tyrant principles which thou therein avowest; I am convinced thou wouldst have been more cautious of so degrading thy own name, or of so libelling the nation which permits thee thus to trample upon its reputation.

Sincerely trusting that thy own mental conviction will induce thee to adopt the true Christian practice of doing to all others, white or black, as thou wouldst that they should do to thee.

I remain,

Thy sincere well-wisher,

EDWARD WEST.

## EAST LEXINGTON.

The Annual Meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society was held in Lathrop's Hall, East Lexington, on Sunday last (Feb. 11th). This meeting took the place of one of the One Hundred Conventions.

At 10 1-2 o'clock, the chair was taken by Col. WILKINS, of Concord, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society. The Secretary of the Society not having arrived, AMBROSE WELLINGTON, of Waltham, was appointed Secretary pro tem. Col. Wilkins addressed a few earnest remarks to those present; and was followed by SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, who spoke of the peculiar and special fitness of holding an anti-slavery meeting on Sunday, as being the best use to which the time could be put, and comprehending, in itself, the truest worship of God. Mr. May afterwards read a part of the first chapter of Isaiah, &c.

Invitation was extended to all present to take part in the discussions. This invitation was subsequently repeated, both in the afternoon and evening.

PARKER PILLSBURY presented the following resolution for discussion, and sustained it in some forcible and stirring remarks, in which the audience were evidently much interested.

[This resolution has been mislaid, which we much regret. It affirmed in substance that the abolition of slavery was the first work and primary duty of this nation—to be attended to before all observances, of the Sabbath, and the like—before all other political or social changes, &c.]

Inquiry being made for evidence of Mr. P.'s declaration, that the religious character of slaves is held out as an inducement for purchasers to give a higher price, both Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. May brought forward testimony to this point, showing that the fact of a slave's conversion invariably enhances his market-value.

Adjourned to 11 1-2 o'clock.

AFTERNON.

A goodly number of persons assembled at the hour of adjournment. On motion of LEVI D. SMITH, of Stoneham, a committee was appointed, consisting of Ambrose Wellington, Reuben Locke, of Stoneham, and George W. Simonds, of Lexington, to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

PARKER PILLSBURY presented the following additional resolutions:

2. Resolved, That the Union of these States ought immediately to be dissolved, for the following among other reasons:—Because that, under it, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California have been purchased or plundered to augment the Slave Power, and multiply the number of its victims. Because that, under it, slaveholders are allowed a large representation in Congress for their slaves; because they have the whole country as hunting ground for such of the slaves as seek liberty in flight; and so there is not one square inch of free soil in all the land; and because, finally, the whole military force of the nation is pledged to be the body guard of slaveholders, their slaves, in the spirit of our revolutionary fathers, strike for deliverance by force and arms.

3. Resolved, That the Free Soil, or any other political party, swearing to support the Constitution, and then fulfilling the obligation, or else committing deliberate perjury, is no remedy for slavery, and is not therefore worthy of support.

4. Resolved, That the Free Soil party may be as good as any party can be under the Constitution; but no political party or political action can avail to overthrow an evil, while so destitute of principle as to swear to support the evil, as long as the majority of the government can continue by force, by flattery, or by fraud, to sustain it as a part of the policy of the nation.

5. Resolved, That 3,000,000 slaves and 3,000,000 professing Christians, in the same country, prove that either the religion is good for nothing, or they are good for nothing who profess it.

6. Resolved, That to countenance or support a religion which countenances or supports the government of the country, on which the whole of the slave system rests, is to sanctify and christianize the foulest oppression under which man ever suffered, and to libel and to crucify every holy and virtuous principle.

In support of these resolutions, Mr. Pillsbury addressed the audience in a highly impressive speech, in which he exposed, in a masterly manner, the nominal religion of the day, the heavy burdens it lays (peculiarly) upon the people, and its, for the most part, useless, and, to a great degree, hurtful character.

The committee on nomination of officers made the following report:— President—William Whiting, of Concord. Vice Presidents—Woodman C. Currier, of West Cambridge, William A. White, of Watertown. Recording Secretary—Levi D. Smith, of Stoneham. Executive Committee—Reuben Locke, Jr., of Stoneham, Horatio W. Foster, of Lowell, Mary M. Brooks, of Concord, Adeline J. Fuller, of Cambridge, Hannah G. Smith, of Stoneham, J. G. Dodge, of West Cambridge.

The report was accepted, and the persons named therein declared to be elected. Subsequently, on motion of S. MAY, JR., REVUE WESTON, of Reading, was chosen a Vice President.

OLIVER H. WELLINGTON spoke of the prejudice against color, and the indifference to reform, and especially to the anti-slavery cause, so prevalent in the community.

J. G. Dodge, of West Cambridge, and Reuben Locke of Stoneham, were appointed a committee to receive contributions on behalf of the Society.

LUCKY STONE addressed the meeting with much feeling and eloquence. In the course of her remarks, she said that not long since, when that exquisite work of art, The Greek Slave, was exhibited in Boston, multitudes thronged to see it; and as they looked upon that sad countenance and attitude of despair, she had seen the tears start from many eyes; and she had wished that life could have been breathed into that marble form, that it might speak and urge them all to an active sympathy with woman's wrongs. Yet, said she, I reflected that there were already in existence, and in our own land, three millions, chivalled by the Divine artist, and that these were continually crying out, through their enslaved and outraged nature, and calling upon us to help them; and, alas! how few there were to heed, and how few who care to save! Yet, she added, be not discouraged, Abolitionists of Middlesex County, because no more are with you to-day. Could your eyes be unsealed, as were those of God's servant of old, you might see, chariots of fire, and horses of fire, and the messengers of God striving with you, and ready to guide you in your way. Build up, then, the anti-slavery temple, where humanity shall come and find a welcome. God works with you, and sooner, perhaps, than any of you imagine, the old, vile, the tyrannical institution of slavery shall come tumbling to the ground.

Adjourned to 8 1-2 o'clock.

EVENING.

Met at the time appointed. Prayer was offered by Samuel May, Jr. The resolutions before the meeting were again read.

Mr. May addressed the audience, which had increased to a large number, in favor of the resolutions, particularly the first and fourth. He spoke of the dishonest and self-degraded position in which the American people were placed by their Constitution, and by their "voluntary" engagements to support the "sum of all villainies." He referred to the support given to slavery by the Democratic and Whig parties, successively, and showed how, with Zachary Taylor, the Whig party had also taken infamy to itself, in the violation of all its anti-slavery professions, and in throwing to the winds all its anti-slavery resolutions.

He showed, by their own language and admissions, how even the Free Soil party stood hand in hand with the slaveholder, proving their willingness and readiness to do any thing and every thing for the support of slavery which the Slave Power should demand, in accordance with the compromises of the Constitution.

LUCKY STONE followed, in some most interesting remarks upon the corrupting influences exerted by what passes for religion in our community. He related some thrilling facts, concerning two fugitives from slavery, which had occurred within her own observation.

PARKER PILLSBURY paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of CHARLES FOLLEN, whose faithful testimonies against slavery, and in behalf of all righteousness, justice and truth, had been uttered years ago, in the very hall where we were now assembled. Doubtless, said he, his spirit looks with sympathy and a heavenly joy upon the efforts which have been here put forth to-day.

He spoke of the Free Soil party; said there was no such thing in the whole land as free soil, and under our present Constitution there could be none. Show me, he said, one square foot of free soil in all our country, and I will engage that you shall find there more gold than all you will get from California. Here a gentleman of the Free Soil party said—"We don't pretend there is any free soil; but we are trying for it, and we wish to get it." Then, replied Mr. P., you had better call yourselves the *Washing party*, and not by a name which is only deceptive and delusive.

At half-past nine o'clock, the Society adjourned, sine die. The meeting was an excellent one, and highly encouraging. In addition to the use of the hall, and all expenses connected with it, the sum of \$12 50 was contributed in aid of the cause, all of which was paid over to the Massachusetts Society, our friend G. W. Simonds of Lexington volunteering to defray the expenses of the Convention. Great attention was manifested, and entire good order prevailed throughout.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, respectable delegations were present from several towns in the county, and a warm and hearty reception was given to them by our good friends of East Lexington, whose cheerful and pleasant countenances, in welcoming us to their firesides and loaded tables, told anything but conservatism in the cause of the slave.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The ocean mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Stone, arrived at Boston, at eleven o'clock Sunday morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 27th ult., and Halifax in the afternoon on the 9th inst.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts, both of Yorkshire and Lancashire, are satisfactory and encouraging.

In Manchester and the surrounding cotton districts, greater activity prevailed.

The improved tone which has taken place in commercial affairs is also observable in the state of public securities.

Railways to the extent, in the aggregate, of 1207 miles, have been opened for use in Great Britain and Ireland during the last year.

The advance on cotton from the date of the last statement is from three-sixteenths to one-fourth of a penny per pound. And considerable speculation has taken place on account of the cholera at New Orleans.

Dr. Bowring, recently appointed British Consul at Calcutta, embarked at Southampton on the 20th inst.

The ex-ministers of the ex-king Louis Philippe have returned to France, except M. Guizot, who, it is understood, intends to return to that country early in the spring.

Parliament was to be opened by her Majesty's person on the 1st of February.

The steamers Acadia and Britannia are sold in England, and the keels for two new boats are to be laid immediately.

ENGLAND. It would appear that the Government have wisely resolved to meet the wishes of the people, and to diminish the expenditure of the state, by the several departments of the state considerably, yet without impairing their efficiency.

IRELAND. Ireland was again attracting no inconsiderable share of public attention. The Queen's bench had overruled the errors assigned in the cases of Wm. Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoner. The Court was unanimous in its decision, and it remains to be seen whether they will persevere in carrying their hopeless appeal to the House of Lords.

The trial of Mr. Duffy is fixed for the 6th February. The judges who are to preside at the commission are Mr. Justice Jackson and Judge Ball.

Dr. Maginn, Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, died on Wednesday, Jan. 17. Another Catholic bishop, Dr. Walsh, of Cloyne and Ross, has died. There is a rumor that Father Maginn had been elected to the vacant see of Derry.

O'Gorman, O'Donnell and Doyle, three of the Irish heroes, have arrived in Constantinople.

FRANCE. The preliminary motion upon the question of the dissolution of the National Assembly, so much desired by the nation, had been carried by a slender majority of 400 against 395, and had been referred to the bureau to report upon.

M. Marrast has again been permitted to retain his seat as President of the Assembly, and to the astonishment of all parties, M. Boule de Mourbe has been elected Vice President of the republic by the Assembly.

The intelligence that eleven steamers were preparing at Toulon, with orders to sail without a moment's delay, was received at Liverpool on the 14th ult. From Brest and Cherbourg, active preparations were being made to receive the reinforcements.

The red republicans, perceiving the ground giving way under them, were making great efforts, and at Lyons were casting musketed balls, and providing gunpowder for a stand up fight. Their pretence was resistance to the revolutionary party in the Assembly. The clubs in Paris were again becoming active, and it was said that some severe measures are contemplated for their complete suppression.

The state of business in Paris is very unsatisfactory; great discontent prevails, and trade is stagnant. It is almost universally feared that a crisis of some kind is approaching, and it is only as to its nature that opinions vary.

One of the Paris papers announces that Cassidiere would shortly surrender to take his trial before the High Court of Justice.

The *Monitor* contains an official decree, reducing the *Guado* to 12 battalions. These will consist of four million seven hundred thousand francs.

The California gold-seeking mania has extended to the continent of Europe, and in the ports of Germany and Denmark there are already vessels fitting out for the conveyance of adventurers to the auriferous regions.

The English journals are still crowded with advertisements of vessels loading, enterprises organizing, and joint stock companies forming, all set in motion by the continued favorable reports from the United States of the marvellous riches of the new discovery.

M. Frederic Monod, pastor of the Reformed Church of Paris, has just given in his resignation as a national pastor. This is creating a sensation in France, similar to the secession of Rev. Baptist Noel in England.

In Hungary, Prince Windischgratz is prosecuting the war against the Magyar with the most savage barbarity, but has not yet taken Kosuth and his associates. He entered Pest without a blow. The Austrian official organ boasts largely of what it will do against Italy.

ITALY. The Pope demands the intervention of Austria to resist him in temporal power, and both Sardinia and France strongly remonstrate against this determination.

As for the Roman people, they seem to have lost all reverence for the Pope, as an ecclesiastic no less than as a prince. The spiritual anathemas which he had hurled against them, have been treated with complete contempt.

A conspiracy to restore the temporal power of the Pope had been discovered at Rome, and the three principal conspirators, amongst them the Duke of Bonelli, had been exiled.

THE Sultan of Turkey has taken a great interest in religious toleration, having issued a decree according to Christians the privilege of attaining the highest dignities, even that of Pacha and Visier.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE. As the New York train from Boston, over the Hartford and Springfield Railroad, was on Wednesday morning passing over the bridge in Thompsonville, about 12 miles below Springfield, the engine broke through the bridge, and then jumped completely over the breach, lodging on the edge of the bridge, with one wheel hanging completely over the precipice. The baggage car and the tender both ran off the bridge, and were broken to pieces. The forward end of the third class passenger car also ran off the bridge, and the car lodged on the edge of the bridge, throwing all the passengers into the forward part of the car, without doing them any material injury. The engineer jumped and came in collision with one of the telegraph posts, breaking some of his ribs. What prevented the cars and the engine from being precipitated into the river is a mystery to those who have been to look at the scene of the accident. The bridge was from 40 to 50 feet above the level of the river.

A HOTEL FOR CALIFORNIA. The New York Evening Post says: "One of the most curious of the inventions about to be made in California is a hotel. A building has been prepared, complete in all its parts, and shipped on board a vessel bound for San Francisco. It will accommodate 200 persons when finished. All its furniture goes with it, beds and bedding, carpets, and the complete fixtures of a first-rate hotel. The entire cost of this venture is \$70,000. A gentleman of high worth and much capacity, now in charge of it. We can imagine the satisfaction with which the new hotel will be hailed by the millionaires of California."

SECTARIAN GOLD HUNTING. We find the following advertisement in the New York Tribune: California Mutual Benefit and Joint Stock Association. A meeting of this Association, consisting of members of the M. E. Church, and those agreeing with them in sentiment, will be held in the Green St. M. E. Church on Tuesday evening, 6th inst. to adopt and sign the Constitution, and pay the first instalment.

MURDER IN CINCINNATI. At about five o'clock this evening, a most shocking murder was committed in our city. A well-dressed young woman called at the house of Mrs. Wolf, in Fifth street, between Plum and Western Row, and inquired for Captain Howard, who, with his lady, was a boarder in the house. On being informed that Captain H. was not in, she inquired for Mrs. Wolf, and was invited into the parlor. The servant girl then called Mrs. H., who immediately repaired to the parlor, and had been there but a minute, when she staggered out, exclaiming in smothered tones—"That woman has killed me," and in a few moments expired. A frightful wound was found to have been inflicted on her throat, entirely separating the windpipe. The weapon used is supposed to be a razor or a carving knife. The murderer fled, and up to a late hour in the evening had not been arrested.

EXECUTION. The execution of Barry (colored), for a rape on a white woman, took place at New Castle, Md. Saturday last. There were 2000 persons present on the occasion.

THE LIBERTARIAN AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The Pennsylvania Senate has by a strong majority voted down a proposition to amend the State Constitution so as to restore the right of suffrage to the people of color, thus showing that its members have yet to learn the first principles of Democracy.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. The tavern and grocery of Peter Volcani, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, was burnt on the night of the 24th ult., and his son, about 15 years of age, perished in the flames. The cause of the fire was a candle, and a dozen tenants were obliged to escape by jumping from the windows.

THE FAMILY OF CHANNING. Among the prisoners who were sentenced to transportation for joining in Monmouth's rebellion, in 1855, were four persons of the name of Channing, namely, Roger, Thomas, William and Mitchell. The biography of the Channings does not trace the pedigree of his subject beyond the grandfather. This notice may assist him a step further.—London Athenaeum.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VACANCY. In the fourth Congressional district of Massachusetts, now represented by Dr. Palfrey, another trial to elect a representative will be made on the 6th of March. Benjamin Thompson is the regular Whig candidate, and Dr. Palfrey that of the Free Soilers.

A GIRL-BOT. The New Haven Register mentions the arrest of a girl 19 years of age, dressed in boy's clothes, who was found at Milford, Conn., on her way to New York to ship as a sailor. She was on foot, and had but twenty-five cents in her pocket, and is supposed to have run away from some friends in a foolish prank, or under criminal enticement.

SOMEWHAT TELEGRAPH. The experiment at Polk's, England, of sinking a wire, dressed in boy's clothes, of gutta percha, two miles in length, preparatory to sinking one over the straits of Dover, was entirely successful. Messages were passed from a steamer along the whole length to London and back, without the slightest difficulty.

"THE GOLD OF OPHIR." Major Noah, in his last "Sunday Times," goes into an argument to prove that "the gold of Ophir," of Scripture celebrity, came from California.



